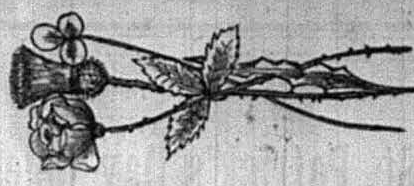


THE COLONIST.



Vol. I.

Price—One Cent.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

\$3.00 per Annum.

No. 21.

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,

AT HALF PRICE.

Ladies' STRAW HATS,

AT HALF PRICE.

Ladies' India Rubber Circulars,

AT THREE SHILLINGS EACH.

VELVETS FOR TRIMMINGS,

AT HALF PRICE.

At H. M. Gibb's Cheap Sale.

ap1,2i,fp.

ON SALE BY

John A. Edens,

153 WATER STREET,
50 Brls. High Test OIL,
(Superior Brand.)

50 Brls. Common OIL,
300 Bxs. Smoked HERRING,
20 Cases SALMON,

(Very Cheap.)

5 Bxs. CRANBERRIES.

—ALSO—

Finest New York Confectionery
and Florida Oranges,
(Large and Sweet.)

mar29,3i,fp.

DORIES!

Just received, per str. Newfoundland,
6 New Trawl DORIES,
(Double.)

And per Mayor Jones,

100 DORY OARS.

ALSO ON HAND,

SECOND-HAND DORIES.
Will be sold at reasonable prices if
applied for at once.

S. MARCH & SONS.

mar30,3i,fp,tu,th,sat.

FOR SALE BY

West & Rendell,

Ex Str. Newfoundland,

**480 Tubs Canadian
BUTTER.**

mar30,3i,fp,t,t,s.

COAL! COAL!

HOUSE AND STEAM.

FOR SALE BY

S. March & Sons,

EX STORE,

400 tons N. Sydney COAL

150 " Glace Bay do.

200 " Welsh Steam do.

150 " (smokeless)

American Anthracite,

(assorted sizes),

and afloat

100 TONS SOUTH SYDNEY COAL,

(best quality.)

Sold home at lowest rates.

mar30,3i,fp,tu,th,sat.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the
Board will not be responsible for the
payment of any accounts, unless upon
a written order from the Board of
Works.

By order,

W. R. STIRLING,
pro Secretary.

Board of Works' office,
18th March, 1886.

2wfp

ESTER'S Fragrant Phylodermis at
O'Mara's Drug Store. mar6,8m,fp.

FOR SALE,

MINING STOCK.

**100 SHARES IN THE AVALON GOLD
MINING COMPANY, Limited.**

These Shares are now offering at the Par value of
TWENTY DOLLARS EACH.

Prospectus and other information furnished,
and Shares held for sale by

WILLIAM D. HALLY,

ap1,3i,fp.

Broker.

By Telegraph.

MORE RESIGNATIONS FROM GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

Death of Judge Mousseau.

**BELGIUM GOVERNMENT WANTS
43,000,000 FRANKS.**

Rebels in Senegal Fighting against France.

FLOODS AND CYCLONES.

SEALING NEWS.

* HALIFAX, APRIL 1st.

Further resignations from Gladstone's
Cabinet are expected.

Salisbury has returned from Cannes.
Judge Mousseau is dead. He was
Secretary of State for Canada three
years ago.

The Belgian Government ask for
forty-three million francs to give em-
ployment to the working people.

Senegal rebels are fighting against
the French authorities.

Floods and cyclones in the Southern
States are entailing enormous losses.

CAPE RAY, April 1st.

Wind S. E. strong, raining, nothing
in sight.

CHANNEL, April 1st.

Fishing good here.

BURGIO, April 1st.

The 'Plover' arrived here at ten a.m.,
still here waiting for fog to clear off.

BONAVISTA, April 1st.

Wind S. E. light, cloudy and mild;
ice not started. Two steamers a long
distance north—barely visible.

GREENSPOND, April 1st.

Wind S. W. very light and dull,
north side of the bay clear, heavy
glitter last night.

TWILLINGATE, April 1st.

Wind S. W. light and mild. Three
steamers sighted from Long Point off
Baccalieu forcing in the Bay. One
schooner seven miles off Long Point
yesterday taking seals. Landsmen pre-
vented by ice running.

Local and other Items.

The thermometer registered twenty-
eight degrees last night.

Mr. Patrick Whelan, of Torbay, killed
twenty-eight ducks yesterday.

The Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Com-
pany employ 110 men and 40 girls. The
weekly pay roll averages \$800.

The prisoner Earles was sent from
the Court at half-past one to-day, when
the crowd had dispersed. He was
escorted by four of the mounted police,
and three of the foot carrying rifles.
The prisoner was handcuffed and in a
carriage.

Don't forget the entertainment
at St. Mary's Hall, South Side, this even-
ing. The programme consists of songs
and recitations, and will conclude with
a laughable burlesque on the late riot
at the House of Assembly. The price
of admission is 20 cents.

The Cape Ann Advertiser says:—
"There is said to be the best reason to
believe that no act prohibiting the sale
or exportation of bait will receive the
royal assent. It is also very doubtful
if Great Britain will consent to the fit-
ting out of armed cruisers by the Cana-
dians."

The s.s. Kite, Capt. Ash, arrived yester-
day morning at 4.45, to Messrs. Bow-
ring Bros., with ten thousand five hun-
dred prime hood seals. Captain Ash
reports having seen on the 23th inst.
the s.s. Polynia with fourteen thousand
seals, and the Nimrod on the 20th, with
fifteen hundred. The latter ship sailed
north from where she was then—Cov
Bay Head.

The concluding sentence of the ac-
count of Rev. M. P. Morris's lecture in
our last evening's issue should read:
"The entranced and silent audience
during the reading of the piece bore
evidence of the pathos of the reverend
gentleman's elocution and the sympathy
that was felt by all present for the
sorrows of poor 'Nanette.' [Owing to
the Editor being a good-natured man
there has been no violent death amongst
the printers.]

A man named Dempsey who figured
conspicuously in the late riot at the
House of Assembly, was arrested at an
early hour this morning. When this
became generally known all the men
working round the city shovelling snow,
&c., ceased working and started to-
wards the Court House. Major Fawcett
apprehending trouble, called out the
constabulary and posted them, with
drawn swords, in front of the Court
House door. The crowd lined the wall
across the way and completely blocked
the street. Not the slightest desire to
be violent was manifested, indeed the
people seemed to be too hungry and
worn for any violent effort. About
11.45 Dempsey was discharged, and
was received with cheers from the
crowd when he made his appearance,
and was accompanied by a large number
to his home.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the dividend meeting of the mana-
gers of the Bank of England held on
the 11th inst., the question of bimetal-
lism was discussed, and the coinage of
a silver rupee and florin currency for
circulation in both India and England
was suggested. The decrease of gold
in England was the subject of much
comment, it being shown that the quan-
tity of that metal has declined £10,000,
000 within the last five years.

Advices from Labrador state that
below Esquimaux Point to Blanc Sabie,
the people are starving. They killed
fifty dogs and ate dog meat every day
to save their lives. Late last November
a ship was sent from Newfoundland
with provisions and in the great storm
was lost and never heard of.

Births.

On last evening, the wife of Mr. J. W. Kinsella,
General Post Office, of a daughter.

Correspondence.

BAIT TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—The planters and fishermen of
this district are very anxiously watch-
ing the debates in the House of Assem-
bly, expecting to see the introduction of
some measure to prohibit the sale of
bait to French and American bankers.
Petitions on the subject would have
been long ago sent to the Legislature,
only our people imagine it impossible
that the session will be allowed to pass
without a law being enacted to protect
the shore-fisheries of the Island from
such manifest injury.

Our fishermen are firmly convinced
that the French and American bankers
are destroying the shore-fishery; and
they have abundant grounds for be-
lieving that their opinion is shared in
by all the fishermen of the country, ex-
cept to few immediately engaged in the
bait and ice traffic. There is no use in
telling them the bank fish do not come
to the land. They will answer that
they find in fish caught along the shore
hooks which are used only on the
Banks; and that the number of hooks
so found it decreasing yearly, which
proves that the quantity of fish escap-
ing to the shore through the French and
American "fence" is becoming less,
according as bankers become more
numerous. And further that the fish
brought in by our local bankers last
summer, was a good run of "Codseine-
fish," a much larger quality having
been brought from Cape Ballard.

Before the advent of the immense
foreign fleet that now line the Banks,
an "ocean" of fish came with the first
caplin, "breaching" in over the offing
to the land. How different now! A
"breach" of fish is hardly ever seen; a
"body" of fish is never reported from
any part of the coast; the most any
fisherman can boast of after the voyage
is having seen an occasional patch.
Last fall, it is true, there was a good
deal of fish brought from Cape Ballard;
but it is significant that this happened
late in the season, after some of "the
fence" had been raised outside. During
the Caplin-school, our western-boats had
to go off on the Banks, in search of
fish; and it is miraculous how these
small craft escaped destruction in such
a perilous undertaking. Our papers at
the time commended the bravery of
those who so risked their lives; the
poor fellows themselves considered it
very fool-hardy on their part; but
there was no fish to be got inside; and
they said it was as well to be drowned
on the Banks as to lose their "credit,"
and starve with their families during
the long winter.

And supposing there be any doubt
as to the injury done to the shore-
fishery by foreign bankers, surely the
benefit of the doubt should be given to
our own rather than to foreign fisher-
men.

The trade created appears a very silly
reason to be offered for the continuance
of the sale of bait and ice. There are,
no doubt, a few ice-house owners who
profit by it, but the bait-catchers are
worse off in the end than if they had
been engaged fishing. On this shore
Bay Bulls and Cape Broyle are the prin-
cipal harbors that trade with the
Americans, and the inhabitants of
these places are not a whit better off
than their neighbors. I am quite cer-
tain that both Bay Bulls and Cape
Broyle have received as much govern-
ment relief this winter as any other
localities in the district.

No wonder then if we are more than
anxious about a matter that is so
fraught with disasters to our only
means of subsistence on the southern
shore. And we trust that our legisla-
tors will not close the Assembly without
enacting a law to save us from utter
ruin. It has been said that the Imperial
Government may not sanction such a
law. Let it be tried any way. There
is no meaning in allowing the present
session to pass, in order to test the
opinion of the people on the subject.
Every disinterested fisherman in the
country will fully endorse what I have
written.

A. P. ANTER.

Southern Shore, March 20, 1886.

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me space
your valuable columns to fully endo-
every word contained in a letter sign-
"a member of the T. A. Drama
Club," which appeared lately in one
your contemporaries, touching "tl
fraud of a report." I happened to
present at the performance of t
"Shaughraun" on St. Patrick's nig
and must say, that all the parts w
admirably sustained from first to la
and the acting of all was simply supe
I have seen the play performed in t
and other countries by professiona
but, to my mind, not near so well as t
one in the Total Abstinence Hall th
night. I too, was sorry to see the nar
of Mr. Frank Walsh omitted (inadv
ently no doubt) in that report, for no
deserved more eulogy than I
for the masterly style in which he b
his part. He is a born actor, a
wouldn't disgrace a London stage
morrow. Con, Harvey Duff, and
fact all, without exception, are fir
class, and should the "Shaughraun"
be again placed on the boards by t
same Troupe I would strongly advi
all who have not yet seen it to go a
judge for themselves. I'll guarant
they will come away more than pleas
is did.

A LOVER OF THE DRAM.

St. John's, March 21, 1886.

HOW SHABBY.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—It is reported on good author-
that a prominent resident of this plac
after signing the petition in favor of t
railway, wrote the Harbor Grace men
bers to disregard the petition. This
meanness of the lowest order, and I
hope the people who are praying fo
bread will make enquiries, and if foun
correct bear it in remembrance, should
he ever offer for political honors.

Yours truly,

HARBOR GRACE.

CHALLENGE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Allow me space in your
valuable journal to insert the following
challenge:—

I hereby challenge Mr. N. Snow, for
a race of three miles, on time, during
the next week.

DAVID MOORE.

CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT.

[BEFORE JUDGE CONROY.]

LAWRENCE RYAN,

VS.

THOMAS NOWLAN.

This was an action taken to recover
the sum of \$20.14, the price and value
of goods (groceries) alleged to have
been sold and delivered by Ellen, the
wife of plaintiff, Ryan, to defendant's
wife. The plaintiff having been sworn
was unable to prove the debt, or
delivery of the goods, as his wife, whom
he claimed delivered them, has been
sometime dead.

The general issue was pleaded by
defendants Counsel—and at the sugges-
tion of Judge Conroy, the defendant's
wife was called, who swore she never
had any transaction with plaintiff's
wife except of the nature of cash.

The plaintiff was nonsuited, and a
brief fee allowed defendant's Counsel.
Mr. Clapp, (who represented Messrs.
Whiteway & Johnston), appeared for
plaintiff, Mr. Morris for defendant.

At a meeting of the St. John's Dr-
matic Combination, held last night,
following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved,—That the thanks of
Combination be tendered to J. T. O'Ma
Esq., Druggist, for articles used in stu-
effects, &c., given gratuitously; al
N. Thomas, Esq., for use of wigs, &
Messrs. Callahan & Glass, for furnitu
J. T. Murphy, Esq., for sundries; Jol
Lindberg, Esq., for piano, and all tho
who have tried to made the Entertain-
ment of "Con O'Carrollan" successfu
for the poor.

Resolved,—That a note be sent to the
Chairman of the Total Abstinence
Dramatic Company, asking why he
prevented the ladies who assist in their
Entertainments from taking part in our
programme for the benefit of the poor.

(Signed),

E. P. WILCOX, Manager.
W. F. HASEY, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrated in the Old Country.

NATIONALIST TOLERATION.

PLAYING IRISH AIRS IN THE COURTYARD
OF ST. JAMES' PALACE.

GLADSTONE THE PEACE-
MAKER.

Celts Ready to Smoke the
Calumet with the Sassenach.

THE SHAMROCK TO THE FORE.

HERALD BUREAU.
Nos. 33, 34 and 35, CORNHILL, E. C.,
LONDON, March 18—5 A.M.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated all over the kingdom to-day with an unusually deep feeling. A long time Irish resident here assured me last evening that he never had known so much "St. Patrickism" in London as was displayed yesterday. The Primrose Day of "St. Beaconsfield" was fairly outdone by the Shamrock wearers, and Convent Garden speculators in the sacred green were well repaid for their large supplies.

FOR THE FUND.
At every branch of the National League in London there were either meetings or concerts. These even extended through the suburbs. The proceeds of all the entertainments went to support the Irish Parliamentary party.

FOLLOWING GOOD ADVICE.
"St. Patrick's Truce," set on foot by Cardinal Manning years ago, had the full effect of keeping the Irish people of the metropolis sober. Moreover, over the whole kingdom Mr. Parnell's injunctions about good behavior were almost unanimously respected.

MUSICAL HONORS.
Even at St. James' Palace the day was honored. On mounting guard the Coldstream's band played a choice selection of Irish music in the palace courtyard. Among the listeners were groups of shamrock wearers beaming with smiles. Irish songs at the concert at the Albert Hall predominated, Mme. Nilsson singing "Kathleen Mavourneen," and for an encore "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Scott Kennedy, at St. James' Hall, who, with his daughter, is about to make a musical tour through America, interspersed his national melodies with Irish airs.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.
In compliment of the day there were any number of private dinners given by London's "Eugene Kellys" and several public dinners. Among the latter the principal one was at the Cannon Street Hotel. Covers were laid for three hundred persons. Mr. Parnell was to have presided, but an apology was made for his absence by Mr. Dwyer Gray, M. P., editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, who took his place, as Mr. Parnell's physician had forbidden his being present on account of the severe cold from which he was suffering. Dr. Doherty was present and was received with great applause. In answering a toast he strongly and eloquently advocated imperial federation.

IRELAND A NATION.
Other Irish members also spoke, but the speech of the evening was that made by the chairman, who gave the toast "Ireland a Nation." The tumult of applause which followed fairly shook the Roman stone in the wall of St. Swithin's Church nearly opposite to the hotel where the banquet was held.

RIGHT TO NATIONALITY.
Mr. Gray concluded his speech thus:—"If any race on the face of the globe has ever proved its right to nationality that race is the Irish race. Through centuries of bitter struggle; through sacrifices unparalleled; through suffering unequalled; through persecution; through bloodshed, by sacrifice of their property, their liberties and their lives, Irishmen from generation to generation have proved that in their breasts burned brightly and continuously the fire of patriotism and of a determination to maintain for their native land all the rights of a nation."

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Never was that determination stronger or more fixed than it is at the present moment, and never was the Irish nation, both at home and abroad, in a better position to vindicate that right than they are now. Irishmen are all looking forward with hope to a satisfactory termination of the struggle and are waiting with expectancy for some announcement on the part of that great English statesman now at the head of government. (Cheers.) At such a time it would be extremely undesirable and indeed almost criminal on the part of any Irishman to say a single word to revive the bitter memories of the past or to exasperate English prejudices.

THE OLD DISPUTE.
"It is to be hoped that the sense of justice among the English people may be sufficiently strong to enable Mr. Gladstone to propose and enable them to accept some proposition for a settlement of the long standing dispute between the two nations which may be accepted by Irishmen with honor and conceded by Englishmen without any sacrifice, either of principle or of the interests of their country. Never was Ireland more anxious to end the struggle in a manner compatible with her national honor and interests. Any reasonable settlement recognizing the national rights and the aspirations of Irishmen and recognizing the one essential point that Irishmen are determined to have the right of legislating for their own country in their own country, will be cordially and loyally accepted by the Irish race at home and abroad."

NO DANGER TO THE EMPIRE.
"That concession, far from leading to any danger to either the integrity of the empire or to the interests of Englishmen, will equally tend to the benefit of Ireland and England."

CABINET TROUBLES.
The dinner proceedings terminated by the whole company rising and singing "God Save Ireland."

THE DAY IN IRELAND.
In consequence of some probable disarrangement of the wires through the snowstorm the *Herald* special from Dublin has not arrived, but enough was learned here during the day that the anniversary was celebrated throughout Ireland with more than usual ceremony. Reports from all parts of the country show that the celebrations, although participated in by enormous crowds of people from the country districts, passed off almost without a single case of disturbance and with very gratifying good humor and sobriety.

OBEYING PARNELL.
Public meetings were numerous. In Londonderry a slight collision took place between a nationalist procession and the apprentice boys, but it assumed no alarming proportions. Generally throughout the North, in obedience to Mr. Parnell's request, outdoor displays were avoided, and the principal cause of disturbance was thus removed.

AT THE CASTLE.
In Dublin bands paraded the streets, and the national emblem was profusely displayed and pledged. The usual St. Patrick's ball was given at Dublin Castle by the Lord Lieutenant, and the attendance was large and fashionable. The time honored ceremony of trooping the colors in the upper Castle yard was dispensed with. It was remarked that the number of visitors to the old Parliament House in College Green was unusually large.

CARD.
THOMAS M. MURPHY,
Attorney and Solicitor,
254 DUCKWORTH STREET 254.
ST. JOHN'S.
mar6,2m,eod.

Have You an Money?

If so, this is a good opportunity to invest.
\$300 WANTED AT ONCE.
Will give as security a first Mortgage on Real Estate, situate in the West end of this Town. Interest—7 per cent.
For full particulars apply to

JAS. J. COLLINS,
Notary Public,
Office: 11 New Gower Street.
mar30,3i,eod.

Received per str. 'Newfoundland.'

100 Prime HAMS—at 6d. per lb.
200 Prime Fresh SAUSAGES.

—ALSO, ON HAND—
Choice Creamery BUTTER,
100 Dozen EGGS,
Fresh HALIBUT,
Fresh Codfish TONGUES,
Smoked TURBOT & HERRING.

L. WHITE,
291 Water Street.
mar29,1w.

Central Restaurant.

The Subscriber
TAKES the present opportunity of thanking his former patrons for their past custom, and at the same time wishes to inform them that he is better prepared than ever before to SUPPLY ALL WITH
Clean, Good and Substantial REFRESHMENTS.

J. L. ROSS,
No. 146 Water Street.
Mar 6,tf.

WOOD'S HARDWARE.

193, Water Street, 193.

Teas—1s6d. per lb.
2s. " "
2s. 6d. " "
3s. " "
4s. " "
mar20.

NEW ROSES.

DINGEE & CONARD'S
NEW CATALOGUE, 1886.

A supply of the above Catalogues just received, FREE to old patrons, to others 20 cents, which will be allowed on first order.
ORDER LIST NOW OPEN,
for early Spring delivery of the choicest lot of Rose Plants ever offered. No order received for less than One Dollar.
F. W. BOWDEN,
Sole Agent in Newfoundland.

THE CANADIAN Pacific Railway.

The Canadian all Rail Route to Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains.
Intending settlers, see that your tickets read by the
Canadian Pacific Railway,
—The only line in Canada that runs—
SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS.
No extra charge is made in these Cars. For Guide-books, Maps and Time-tables of the most direct and best equipped Route between Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all points West.

Apply to
GEO. SHEA,
Agent for Newfoundland.
D. McNICOLL,
General Passenger Agent, Montreal.
GEORGE OLDS,
General Traffic Manager, Montreal.
mar12,1m

BOWDEN & SONS,

FINE
BOOK & JOB

PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Having just added an assortment of latest novelties to our stock of Printing Material we are prepared to execute **JOB PRINTING, SUPERIOR** to any heretofore done in Newfoundland and equal to the best imported work. Call and see our samples and be convinced, before ordering elsewhere.

BOWDEN & SONS

NOTICE.

Side-walks! Side-walks!

The Subscriber is prepared to take orders for
SIDE-WALK BLOCKS,
And will also make Contracts for laying **SIDE-WALKS,** guaranteeing satisfaction in every way.

J. L. DUCHEMIN.
mar13,od,tf.

COFFEES. ON SALE, 250 PACKAGES. SUGARS.

—CONSISTING OF—
Gunpowder, Kaisow,
Congou, Hyson,
Scented Pekoe, Oolong.
We are giving splendid value.

Having our **STOCK SECURED** before **INCREASED DUTY** came in force, and you can have your Teas Mixed without extra charge; call and see we are bound to suit you.

English Tea & Coffee Company,
COURIER BUILDING, DUCKWORTH STREET.

JOHN R. PEACH,

TINSMITH, PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER,
120 WATER STREET, opposite Store of James Stott, Esq.

Importer and dealer in
ENGLISH & AMERICAN PLUMBING & GAS-FITTING GOODS.
TINSMITHING, PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING in all its branches promptly executed.
Contracts taken on new and old buildings in the above line at lowest prices.
mar27,1m,eod.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber
BEGS to intimate to his friends in St. John's and the Outports, that he has purchased the **STOCK and TRADE,** together with the **GOODWILL** of

James O'Donnell, Esq.,
290 WATER STREET,

Where he intends to conduct the Business as heretofore, and pay particular attention to all his former Patrons.

Especially to Mr. O'Donnell's Customers.

The Subscriber would take this opportunity of thanking his former Patrons for their liberal Custom in the past, and most respectfully solicits the continuation of the same.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

290 WATER STREET, opp. R. O'DWYER'S, Esq.

N.B.—By First Spring Arrival, I will have from London, Boston and Montreal, A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

Groceries & Provisions.
mar10. J. J. O'R.

P. JORDAN & SONS' PROVISION & GROCERY STORES,

178 & 180 WATER STREET,
—Have in Stock a splendid assortment of—

GROCERIES, viz.:
CHOICE TEAS—Direct from the best houses in London, at unusually low prices, either Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—
Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate and Milk, Condensed Milk, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Rice, Hops, Dried Apples, Apples (preserved) in tins, Strawberries, Morton's Jams and Pickles, Pure Gold Baking Powder, and Morton's Baking Powder, Fancy Biscuits, a few half & one lb. boxes of Metz Fruits.

And just received from Boston, a well-selected assortment of

Oil Clothes and Southwesters,
(Shield and other Brands,) selling very low to wholesale purchasers.

P. JORDAN & SONS.
mar13

POTOSI SILVER, the best and most perfect invention of the age.

POTOSI SILVER has all the good qualities of Silver, and is infinitely less expensive.

POTOSI SILVER being a Pure White Metal, must of necessity retain its colour and wear white throughout.

WEARS WHITE THROUGHOUT
POTOSI SILVER.
EQUAL TO SILVER.

—A Full Line of—
POTOSI SPOONS AND FORKS
Always in stock, at Lowest Prices.

Imported direct from Manufacturers.
J. H. MARTIN & Co.
mar6,1m,eod.

Select Story.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER XX.

A LOYAL HEART.

(Continued.)

Lady Perth had turned pale with wonder and rage. She had never dreamed that her brother would take the matter in this fashion; she had felt so sure that he would adopt her view, that he would believe her guilty and discard her, that she was bewildered by her own failure. She trembled with rage.

"How blind and foolish you are, Douglas," she cried. "Is there ever a finale without a beginning? If this is the end of their acquaintance, what do you think the course of it has been?"

"I think no evil," said Lord Stair. "Thamer, when I married Marguerite Nairne she was a child, and her soul was as white and stainless as the leaf of a white lily; do you wish me to believe that a few months have changed that guileless child into a guilty, shameless woman? Nonsense, you may as well tell me that the sun sets in the east. I do not believe one word of it."

"But I saw it," she cried, trembling with rage, "I saw it myself."

"You exaggerate even what you saw. I prefer to believe in my wife! My wife is to me the fairest, the dearest, and the most spotless of women! I refuse to believe, and I decline resolutely to hear one word against her. If this was all you had to say to me, Thamer, you may consider it all unsaid. There is nothing in it. We Stairs are all proud and cold; we are not given to affectionate demonstrations. Marguerite is most loving and tender of heart."

"I have not seen her so loving and demonstrative to you," sneered Lady Perth.

"Then it is my own fault!" said the loyal gentleman. "Heaven bless her! She has been, I am sure, a true wife to me."

"You must please yourself," said Lady Perth. "I have done my duty. I have told you what I saw and heard; I could tell you more. Since you decline to hear it, it is useless. One thing is quite certain," she continued; "you may think little of dishonor—I do not. If that woman remains in the house I shall not. She has lost her character in my eyes, and I shall not remain under the same roof with her."

Lord Stair laughed scornfully.

"My dear Thamer," he replied; "you can most certainly please yourself. My wife will never leave my roof. I wonder that you should say anything so ridiculous to me!"

"I mean it," said Lady Perth.

"Then, my dear sister, you had better begin packing at once," said Lord Stair. "My dear Marguerite will never leave my house, nor shall I ever believe one word against her!"

Lady Perth looked at him with angry eyes.

"Go and see your wife yourself!" she cried. "When I taxed her with this shameful story, she made no attempt to deny it; but she implored me not to tell you—she begged of me, for the baby's sake, for her sake. But I told her it was my duty and it must be done."

For one moment the dark, handsome face grew pale; then Lord Stair said, gravely:

"I do not believe you, Thamer."

"It is as true," she cried, "as that Heaven hears me speak."

There was a certain ring of truth in her voice that startled him.

"I do not believe it," he said. "My faith in my wife's truth and loyalty is not easily broken. I will go to her."

"I will go with you," said Lady Perth. "You will see for yourself that in my presence she will not deny anything I have said."

"Come," said Lord Stair—"I am not at all afraid."

They walked in silence to Lady Stair's room. Lord Stair knocked, and there was no answer.

"I am sure she is here," said Lady Perth; "but I have no doubt she is afraid."

"Afraid, nonsense!" cried Lord Stair; "she is more likely to be asleep."

"We shall see," replied Lady Perth. He knocked again.

"Marguerite, my darling!" he said.

"It is I, let me in."

Still no answer, no sound.

"Marguerite," he cried, again and again, "let me in."

But no answer came to his cries, no answer to his raps.

"Take care," he said to Lady Perth, "I am going to break open the door."

With a violent effort, he accomplished it, and they entered the room together. Alas, it was empty; but the long French doors stood wide open, and there was a letter on the table addressed to Lord Stair which he opened and read.

CHAPTER XXI.

A MESSENGER.

There is nothing perhaps more pathetic than the sight of an empty room. When Lord Stair, followed by Lady Perth, went to the apartments where the beautiful young wife spent so much of her time, the scene was a dramatic one; seven o'clock on a dark December night; the room lighted by the blaze of the fire and the half-turned-on lamps. So many traces of beautiful Marguerite where she herself was no more to be seen. The book she had been reading lay with its face on the table, a vase filled with winter roses stood near an open workbox, delicate, dainty, almost impalpable traces of her fair presence which went to the heart of her husband.

Standing there with an evil light in her eyes, an evil flush on her face, was Lady Perth. The sight of that empty room, of the French windows wide open, gave her a thrill of triumph. The cold night air comes in strong and sweeping. It makes the flame of the fire flicker, it touches even the steady flame of the lamp, and the first words Lord Stair uttered as he entered the room were, "Why are those doors open?" He did not know that the light of his life had passed out through them for evermore.

Lady Perth guessed why the cold night air came in, and why the lamps were lowered, why the room was empty, and her heart beat. This was, indeed, the hour of her triumph. She knew by her quick instinct that Lady Stair had left the house by this way.

How many hundreds of years have passed since the voice of a king was heard in his palace halls, crying out with woe never equalled: "Mariamme," and his cry was unanswered. So now with Lord Stair.

"Marguerite!" he cried, and his voice was so full of pain, there was such a wonder of anguish in it, that the cold, proud woman standing by, was struck.

"Marguerite!" he cried again. The sweep of the wind, the flicker of the flames seemed to answer him. No other voice replied.

"The room is as cold as death," he said, with a shudder, and going to one of the lamps he raised the light.

There it lay, the letter written and folded so short a time since, directed in his wife's hand-writing to himself. He took it up; he was a strong man and a brave man, but his hands trembled and his face blanched. As he read it seemed to him that an iron hand clutched his heart and held it still. As he read the blood grew cold in his veins, the half-formed words died on his lips.

"I have left you forever. You will hear the story when I am gone. It seems to me useless to speak of my innocence; you must think of and judge me as you will. Heaven knows! Good bye. Thank you for all your love and kindness. I would rather be tortured to death than go through the Divorce Court! There is no help for me. Good bye."

"MARGUERITE."

Once, twice, thrice, he read that fatal letter, then it fell from his nerveless hands to the ground. Lady Perth stooped to raise it, and read the lines as she did so.

"You see," she said gently, "I was right. I do not wish to triumph over you, but I was right."

He held out his hand with an imperative gesture for silence; great drops of agony stood on his brow, his lips were white and parched. But Lady Perth paid no heed; this was the hour of her triumph, and she would abate none of it.

"This is the letter of a guilty woman," said Lady Perth, with great emphases, touching the paper as she spoke with hands that are always white and always cold.

He looked at her, but seemed for a moment quite incapable of speech.

To be continued.

FOR SALE
By F. GUSHUE,
(Opposite Messrs. Job Brothers & Co.)
PATENT FRYERS,
WARRANTED TO DISSOLVE BLUBBER INTO OIL.
Approved of by every one
who use them.
PRICES MODERATE
Mar 6, 11.

FISHERMAN'S EMPORIUM.
[ESTABLISHED 1809.]

JAS. GLEESON,
105 & 107, WATER STREET,
—IMPORTER OF—
**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN—
Hardware,**

Lines, Twines, Manilla, Bass & Tarred
Ropes, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and
Varnishes—all descriptions.

English and American Coal, Tar, Resin,
Oakum, &c., &c.

AGRICULTURAL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.
Cutlery, Glass, and Dinnerware, Trout
and Salmon Rods, Flies, &c., &c.
Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Bats, &c.
Anchors, Grapnels, and Chains
Mar 6.

Goudie & Diamond
[SIGN OF GOLDEN KETTLE.]

270 WATER STREET, 270
(Opposite Bowring Brothers.)

TINSMITHS
AND
Sheet Iron Workers
wholesale and retail dealers in
Newfoundland and American
STOVES AND CASTINGS.

A large assortment Tinware, Stove Fittings,
Lamps & Lamp Fittings, always
on hand. Ships' Orders and Jobbing
promptly attended to and satisfaction
guaranteed.

We beg to call attention to our
New Screw Steering Gear,
for Banking and Coasting Schooners.
Mar 6, 3m.

TREMONT HOUSE.
115 - - DUCKWORTH STREET, - - 115

Transient and Permanent Boarders
accommodated upon reasonable Terms.
Mar 6.

Notice!
DR. ALLAN
Will return to St. John's about 1st May
to attend to the
PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
Mar 19, 11.

Arctic Gaiters & I. R. Shoes.
The Subscriber offers the balance of
stock of Men's, Woman's and Misses

GAITERS,
—VEZ—
ALHAMBRA, ALASKA & ARCTIC GAITERS,
—Men's Woman's and Misses—

I. R. SHOES,
and a variety of other
SEASONABLE GOODS,
—cheap for cash.—
DAVID SOLATER,
Mar 6. 161 Water Street.

Houses to Let.
Apply to
J. A. DAVIS,
Mar 19 Solicitor.

ALL NEW STOCK

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

318 - - - - WATER STREET, - - - - 31

70 Brls. Family Mess PORK,

(Figge and other choice Brands.)

50 Brls. Pork Loins,

50 Brls. Small Joles,

200 Brls. Extra New York and Canada Flour.

—ALSO—

200 Choice New Hams.
Mar 13.

M. & J. TOBIN

In returning thanks to their numerous Customers in town and outports for the liberal patronage in the past, wish to remind them of the many business advantages they possess—large store, small rent and other expenses much lighter than on Water Street—and intend giving purchasers the benefit in every department, of their long experience of buying in the best, the cheapest and most advantageous markets,

FLOUR,	HAMS,	TEA,	SALMON,	PICKLES,
BREAD,	PORK,	COFFEE,	CODFISH,	SAUCES,
OATMEAL,	JOWLS	SUGAR,	LOBSTERS,	JAMS,
PEAS.	LION	MOLASSES.	HERRING.	JELLIES.

TOBINS' at the BEACH

Invite Special Attention to their large stock of the following choice brands of

TOBACCOS:

GOLD COIN, SPUN ROLL, ROUGH & READY, INKERMANN, and other
BLACK TOBACCOS. About 100 boxes cheap CIGARS—at cost.

HARDWARE, **CUTLERY,** **BEDSTEADS,**
And all kinds TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for the Mechanic and Farmer.
GLASSWARE, **LAMPS,** **CHIMNEYS,** **DECANTERS,**
WINE AND OTHER GLASSES from 2s. per dozen upwards

LEATHER AND FINDINGS, etc.

Remember all of the above will be sold at prices that defy competition.

"CASH SYSTEM." "SMALL PROFITS."

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 & 172 Duckworth Street St. John's, N.F.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1889:

I.—CAPITAL		
Authorized Capital.....	£3,000,000	
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000	
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000	

II.—FIRE FUND.		
Reserve.....	£844,576	19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18 3
Balance of profit and loss act.....	67,895	12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.		
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19
Df. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1889.		
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.		
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7 11

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14 0
	£1,760,846	7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SMITH,

General Agent for Nfld.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCES granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.,

Agents at St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE COLONIST.

Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company," Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 10 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS.

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld. Business matters will be punctually attended to on being addressed to

R. J. SAGE.

Business Manager, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, St. John's, Nfld.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters of "Terra Nova's Son," "Resurgam," "Eye Witness," "M. A. B. Morine," received and will be attended to.

We wish here to say—and an experienced journalist like our contemporary the *Mercury*, should recognize the fact—that editors are not responsible for the opinions or assertions of correspondents, more especially when they write over their own signatures. We intend to give correspondents a good deal of latitude in expressing their opinions on all matters of a public nature, so long as they use decorous and becoming language, avoid disgusting personalities and write nothing offensive to morals or religion. We have something further to say on the subject when attention to more important matters is less urgent on our time and space, and will only remark here that although we deemed it a duty from which we could not shrink—as our contemporary had closed its columns against him, to publish Mr. Morine's defence, yet we never imagined that any one outside of a Lunatic Asylum would hold us responsible for any opinion or statement contained in his letter, or for that matter, the letter of anyone else. In a word, our idea of conducting a respectable newspaper so far as the reportorial and correspondence columns are concerned is this: The reports should be non-partisan, and strictly accurate, then the general public—including those who differ from us—will soon recognize the fact that they are reliable. The public should also be convinced that if anyone be wronged or misrepresented in a paper, the editor will afford him an opportunity of setting himself right in the correspondence column. In this way no one can be permanently injured or suffer injustice. So long as a newspaper does not "hoist the black flag" it must, in time, command the confidence of its supporters, and the respect of the general community. These the *Colonist* sincerely desires to gain, and will "work on these lines" even though our policy at the beginning should not be properly understood. Hence it should now be clear that whilst publishing Mr. Morine's letter, we have no desire to be drawn into the controversy between him and the Proprietor of the *Mercury*, nor will we be drawn into it. In the words of Sir Lucas O'Trigger the fight is a very pretty one just as it is, and it would be a pity to spoil it by anyone's interference.

We have been furnished with a copy of the letter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, on the Fishery Treaty, dated St. John's, Feb. 9, 1887, and we have much pleasure in informing our readers that this treat will be prepared for them to-morrow.

SCENE ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

At the instance of the Attorney General, we presume, a warrant was issued by the magistrates for the apprehension of laborer Dempsey, who bore the banner, inscribed with the word "Railway," so distasteful to Mr. Winter and his mercantile colleagues. It was a dangerous thing to do, to arrest a hungry man, for overstepping the limits prescribed by the law, in order that he might save his family at home from actual starvation. Ask the police, who made that arrest, of the condition of the house and family, whence they took their prisoner? It was dangerous to make such an arrest in the face of a starving population, who could naturally enough from feelings of sympathy, discontent and from pangs of hunger, be prompted to a breach of the peace.

We would condemn in the strongest terms, any attempts or demonstrations made by men against the peace of the community, but we have sufficient knowledge and experience of the passions and peculiarities of a mob to condemn, in still stronger terms, the actions of an administration, who for a catch at the sentiment of outlying Districts, would not hesitate at the creation of such a civic disturbance. But the labouring men of the country are united, and sympathize with their hungry brothers in St. John's, so that after all it is a poor attempt of diverting the attention of the people from the almost dishonest manner in which they have been deprived of the railway.

When the prisoner Dempsey was released this morning, the part of the crowd assembled about the Court House who came from the Western Division of St. John's dispersed quietly to their homes. The men from St. John's East are still standing around there waiting to hear of the sentence or release of their fellow demonstrator Joseph Ollahan.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

II.

ARCHIBALD'S TOBACCO WORKS, LIMITED. ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

We visited these works yesterday, and from G. H. Archibald, Esq., the gentlemanly manager of the concern, and who has been for ten years connected with the business, as manager thereof, and who is thoroughly and practically conversant with all the modes of operation used in the manufacture of tobacco, we elicited the following information. The building is 65 feet long by 35 feet wide, and 4 stories in height. There are 120 hands employed on the premises, 100 of whom are girls, the remaining 20 being men. There are no young boys or children under twelve years employed. The average weekly payments to operatives is three hundred and twenty dollars. The first operation in the mode of manufacturing the tobacco is the taking off the stems from the leaf. The work is performed by from twenty to thirty girls, all of whom are paid by the "piece," that is they are paid according to the amount of work done. Some of these girls earn from three dollars to three dollars and a half a week. The tobacco is then sweetened with liquorice and sugar, and then placed in extensive dry rooms, which are heated by five thousand feet of steam pipe. The tobacco is put on screens, placed one over the other in these rooms. After coming from the dry rooms it is flavored, and then sent down stairs to be pressed into large sheets. Nothing but the purest ingredients are used, nor is anything allowed that would in the least deteriorate the quality of the manufactured article. Of late years, the most particular care has been taken, and a superior quality of tobacco has been the result. After being pressed into sheets the tobacco is cut up, by means of a large "cutting machine," into the shape of a "plug." Next comes an operation, which requires a large amount of female labour, and in which 42 girls are employed. This process is the covering the "plug" with wrappers, to do which no machine has yet been invented. These girls have, in some instances, earned as much as six dollars per week, although the average wages is from three dollars, to three dollars and twenty cents. After covering the "plugs" they are sent to the press room, where a large amount of expensive machinery is used. Each single "plug" is placed in a mould by itself. A "mill" of these moulds contains eleven hundred "plugs." These are then pressed on a new hydraulic ram, recently imported, the pressure being equal to four hundred tons weight. After coming from the moulds the tobacco is placed between tins and pressed again, though not so heavily, in pots. After coming from these pots it is packed into boxes. These boxes are placed into iron segments. Those now in use are of a new design and were added to the machinery of the factory within the past six months. The tobacco is pressed heavily into the boxes, and the head nailed in under pressure. When stamps are used to denote the brand, they are put on the tobacco after leaving the moulds, and before being placed in the pots for further pressure. The boxes are then sweated for a short time in a hot room and afterwards cleaned and branded; and then weighed

ready for delivery. Within the past eighteen months a large amount of new and improved machinery has been added to the plant of the factory, by which a better quality of tobacco has been made than before.

We have seen a specimen of the new brand known as "Dexter," and this article is pronounced to be quite equal to anything imported here. We have interviewed several prominent purchasers in town, and they all agree that within the past year and a half, the tobacco turned out of this factory has been of a most superior quality, and they add that their customers express themselves entirely satisfied with the article in its present improved state of manufacture. It is to be hoped that success will continue to attend the enterprising proprietors of this establishment as encouragement to expend their capital in this enterprise, which gives fairly remunerative wages to a large number of the working classes.

The Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

The House met to-day at 4 o'clock. Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.

The House resolved itself into Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. GODDEN in the Chair.

Mr. NOONAN, the acting Receiver General, having taken his seat at the Table, Mr. Donnelly rose and began an able criticism on the "Budget" now before the House.

Mr. DONNELLY did not think it prudent to go on with this discussion at present, as the matter was not before the House in a perfect form. He considered that certain reports which were promised to the House should have been laid on the Table, and until these were laid there he felt he could not go properly into the discussion. However, as the matter was up now he would refer to some important points contained in the "Budget." He had heard a great deal said of late about the overdrawn accounts of certain districts, particularly St. John's East and West, and on looking over the speech of the Acting Receiver General, now before him, he found that there were many other districts of the Island, whose accounts were overdrawn, though in a different manner, and of which nothing had been said. He objected to having certain accounts set down in a manner that would make it appear that they were assets, when in fact the Colony could never expect to be recouped for them. He did not approve of the way in which election expenses, taking the census, vaccination and other accounts were set down in the Budget. He saw many things in the Budget to which he could not give his assent. He saw by the speech that the new district of St. Barbe, which Mr. Bradshaw represented, was already considerably in debt, and when this is the case, with a new appendage of the colony, which was, he might say, a thing of yesterday, what may not be expected in the future. If this was going to be the rule with St. Barbe, why then all he could say, was the sooner we secede the better.

Mr. DONNELLY occupied the attention of the House up to 9 o'clock, carefully going through every item of the accounts, and will no doubt return to the subject to-day.

The Committee rose at 9 o'clock, and the House adjourned till to-day at 4 p.m.

PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.

The Canadian Government are being pressed by those interested in the fisheries, to provide some heavy penalty for Canadians, who in future may be caught selling bait to American fishermen. Sir John Macdonald objects on the ground that at certain points of the Maritime Provinces, fishermen have for years depended entirely on the sale of bait to Americans for their livelihood. Representatives from the Maritime Provinces insist on some provision of this sort being made, and it will probably be done, and the instructions will, in a few days, be placed in the hands of the commanders of the government cruisers as to how

they are to proceed with the protection of the fisheries, provided that American fishermen are not to be allowed on the shore fishing grounds of the Dominion either to take or cure fish or to procure bait. Attention is called to the terms of the treaty of 1818 as to circumstances under which American vessels may enter bays and harbors of the Dominion for shelter, repairing damages, and to purchase wood and water. Commanders are instructed not to allow themselves to be deceived into admitting American vessels into harbors under pretext of making repairs, etc., when their real object is to transfer their cargoes into other vessels. Commanders are cautioned against proceeding outside of the three miles limit and to make sure that this limit has not been exceeded when seizure is made, and that when doubt exists there should be no attempt at seizure. Every American vessel found within three mile limit is to be accosted except along the coast of Labrador and around Magdalen Islands, and if either fishing or preparing to fish or having obviously fished within the exclusive limits, seizure is at once to be made and the vessel taken to the nearest port. Imperative orders are, however, given not to seize any vessel unless it is evident and can be clearly proved that the offence of fishing was actually committed. Forbearance and moderation in the discharge of their duties are enjoined upon those in command, yet compulsory means may be employed when resistance is threatened, and in such cases any of the British gunboats may be despatched to the assistance of the cruiser when necessary, but resort to force will only be justified when every other prudent effort has failed.

THE CRISIS IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

DION BOUCICAULT'S VIEWS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Dion Boucicault writes to John Boyle O'Reilly, in response to an invitation to co-operate in an Irish meeting, as follows:—

"The present crisis in Irish affairs seems to me to require not simply a temporary effort, however generous it may be, but our continued and determined support. We are in for a tussle that will last five years, but we have to get the grip. When the people of England assembled in the House of Commons, shall have released Ireland from bondage, all is not said. We have still to reckon with the House of Lords. This means a prolonged struggle, but can have only one conclusion if a steady front is maintained by the Irish American and Irish Australian, brigaded with the American sympathizers. Therefore, let us not fall into the error of calling out men for ninety days. We want them for five years, pledged to a yearly subscription, for money is Parliamentary ammunition. The purse of the English landlords will be met with the purse of the American and Australian people, if the Home Rule party can show in the next House a stonewall front of over 100 members, disciplined and resolved, there will be no more fighting. Speaking for myself, and many Irish Americans, who share my moderate and practical views, I trust there will be no room for misrepresenting our objects and motives. None can be found if we declare clearly what we want. We are planning for such a measure of autonomy by a peaceful solution of the question for Ireland, as may enable her to confine and devote herself to her own affairs, and the development of her resources, without any dismemberment of the British empire, such a measure of liberty as Canada and Australia peacefully enjoy."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A NEW IRISH M.P.—RADICALISM ACTIVE—WELSH CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT—MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HOME RULE.

Justin McCarthy has written the following letter:—Never even from the Irish benches went up a more ringing cheer than that which greeted Kevin Izod O'Doherty as with a light step, his head erect, and carrying with jaunty ease his sixty two years, he walked up the floor of the House of Commons on Thursday to take his seat as a member of Parliament. O'Doherty was one of the exiles of 1848. He was then a very young man. He wrote articles in a newspaper which the Castle considered treasonable. He was put on trial, and the jury disagreed. He was put on trial a second time, the jury again disagreed. He was put on trial a third time, and the Castle at last secured a conviction. He was sentenced to what is described as a "mitigated penalty in youth," ten years' transportation, and was sent out to Van Diemen's Land. He told me himself that he was once carried in chains across a large tract of country there. He received in 1856 the pardon for which he had never condescended to ask. He settled in Queensland, practised his profession—that of a physician—and rose to great distinction. He did not give up politics, but became a member of the lower chamber, and afterward of the Senate. He came over to Ireland, last year, and offered his services to the Irish party, and was joyfully accepted and elected without contest. He went back to Australia to settle his affairs, only remaining a fortnight in the colony and receiving during that time four great banquets in the four Australian capitals, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane, and he rushed back to England in good time for the Home Rule question. When O'Doherty was sworn in, he took a seat next to James Francis Xavier O'Brien, the Nationalist, who was convicted of treason at Cork in 1867, and sentenced, according to the ancient formula, to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude, and O'Brien was finally released, with others. "Come, O'Doherty," an Irish member, said on Thursday, "Don't be too proud of your penal servitude; O'Brien, who sits next to you, was sentenced to death."

RADICALISM RAMPANT.

Radicalism displayed itself very actively this week in the debates on the Royal Palaces, and on the proposed disestablishment of the State Church in Wales. If the Welsh question had been a little better managed, the motion in favor of disestablishment might have been carried. The Established Church of Wales has as little claim to sympathy or support as the Established Church when it was established in Ireland. A great majority of Welshmen are dissenters. The valleys and hills are dotted with their chapels, which are crowded at every service, while the State Church is empty. I have seldom heard radical sentiments spoken out with such clear, cheery terms as in the debates this week. The Radicals now do not need to be led, but push on their leaders and make them go.

I am told Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was submitted to the Cabinet to-day. Will Chamberlain accept it? people ask. I had some talk with Mr. Chamberlain this week, and found him not so set against Home Rule as some suppose. He held to the utterly mistaken idea, that the Irish people can be weaned from their desire for a National Parliament by concessions of the fullest kind in land and education. He seemed still to hope to satisfy the National desire by doing for the Irish people all that they would do for themselves if they had a national parliament. If he could be convinced that he is mistaken in this idea, he would probably not resist any proposal for a scheme for Home Rule acceptable to the Irish party and to the Irish people. I hope he will not secede from the Gladstone administration, but I refrain from prophecy.

THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

of Englishmen and Scotchmen, which I mentioned in a previous letter, is making good progress and doing good work. Lord Ashburnham, a Catholic Peer, is President, Joseph Cowan and Wilfred Blunt are on the Executive Committee. It has just had a remarkable addition to its members in the person of the Earl of Oxford, a descendant of Robert Walpole. Lord Oxford not long ago became a convert to the Catholic religion, and is thus drawn into sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. A curious fact is that one of the great London banks would allow this association to open an account. Sir James Marshall the treasurer, had to use the London branch of the National Bank of Ireland.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.